THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1852.

We believe that no State Legislature has yet endorsed the Intervention doctrine of M. Kossuth. The joint resolutions which were passed last week by the House of Assembly of New Jersey were of the Annual Report was read by the Secretary of able to maintain itself in a way best suited to its own laid on the table in the Senate, to make way for the Society. another series which are far less positive, and which (says the Trenton correspondent of the Newark Daily the Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, of Tennessee, Advertiser) "are objectionable only because they who, in a speech of considerable length and much declare nothing, while having that pretence, and ability, contended for the high benefits, to all the are altogether futile as corroboratives to the prin- parties concerned, contemplated in the purposes and ciple which Kossuth wishes established, viz. that action of the Society; benefits to the blacks, free the United States will protect by her moral and and slave, and to the white race; whereby the former ' physical force the law of non-intervention. They would be placed in the position and country designed for ' are therefore only a foundation for political capi-'tal, and not for the structure of freedom." They passed without opposition.

TO MAIL CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

It is deemed advisable to call the attention of postmasters, mail contractors, and all persons intending to bid for the mail routes in the States of and Ohio, to the fact that the time for holding the lettings in this city has been changed from April to FEBRUARY. Bids must be in the Department by the 5th of next month to ensure consideration.

The Senate of ALABAMA has passed a resolution approving of the votes of their Senators in Congress, Hon. WILLIAM R. KING and JEREMIAH CLEMENS. on the passage of the Compromise measures; with a further declaration that these measures are to be regarded as a "final settlement," and that the nonslaveholding States are bound in duty and good faith to adhere to the same, and to cease the further agitation of the subject of slavery.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY AND THE COMPROMISE. We decidedly object to the conclusion arrived at by our neighbor of the central Democratic organ in out, are of primary value and importance. this city, that, in commending the conservative views contained in the late Inaugural Address of Governor Wood, of Ohio, on the subject of the "Compromise," we confess to having been wrong in what we said last autumn respecting his re-election. Quite the contrary. We then stated facts. which cannot be changed by any change of position on the part of the Governor. We are gratified, nevertheless, to find that that gentleman has, in the intervening time, seen the error of his way, and evinced a disposition to pursue, for the future, a more patriotic course on the question alluded to. For this we give him full credit. But we cannot retract what we have before correctly stated as to his former position, and which is corroborated by the debate that took place in the Senate of Ohio, on Tuesday of last week, on ordering the printing of escaped the notice of our neighbors of the "Union." and we therefore give them a sample of it from the Columbus "State Journal," as follows:

Mr. PARDEE said that for one he did not wish to be understood as endorsing the sentiments of the inaugural. He had no objection to any courtesy that Senators might desire to extend to the Governor, unless it involved an en-dorsement of sentiments which he as a man or as a Senacorsement of sentiments which he as a man or as a Sena-tor could never approve. In this inaugural address the Governor had, in compliance with a fashion which he al-leged to exist, "especially of late," gone into the politics of the Union. He (Mr. P.) would not he understood as opposing every thing that was said on these subjects. The rebuke given to Southern fanatics was well deserved. All of the sentiments of attachment to the Union attributed to the people would be found fully to exist in the bearts of the patriotic citizens of this State.

But when the Governor declared that the compromise

measures, which he very justly observes "have caused so much ill-feeling;" when he declares that, under all the ing the abominable fugitive-slave law, should remain unlisturbed, he (Mr. P.) would like to enter his protest.

The Democratic caucus at Washington had given the very large majority, had, in the Language of this same Governor, denounced this law as one odious to the People of the State, and had instructed our Senators and requested our Representatives in Congress to AGITATE FOR ITS IMME DIATE REPEAL. He (Mr. P.) had participated in that ex-pression. And now are we to be told that this infamous law should remain undisturbed? He protested against should remain undisturbed? He protested against such doctrine Mr. GILLET disagreed with his friend from Medina. He

did not conceive that printing and circulating the address endorsed its doctrines. He wished it to go to the people that they might judge of it for themselves.

Mr. Cushing said he was serious. He liked the address. as it contained good Whig doctrine, and he wished his

constituents to read it. Mr. Sherman said he did not see the necessity of so

dorsement of the address.

Mr. Perrand said he would vote for the resolution : for the present Inaugural message contained sentiments concugural message, and he wished this to be as extensively circulated as possible, so that his political adherents might know what tack they were now required to take. In the present message, the Governor, speaking of the which the "fugitive slave law" is a part says: "Under all the circumstances which surround us should remain undisturbed, and this fruitful source of agitation and excitement be forever closed." In his former little more than one year ago, after arguing the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, and condemning a resort to violence for the purpose of defeating its operation, he proceeds to say:

"I mustanot, by any means, be understood as attempting to defend the propriety and expediency of this law. It is unacceptable to a very large majority of the people of the North. Public disapprobation will continue to hamper its execution and agitate its repeal. It is, in my opinion, inexpedient. A law that makes ex parte evidence conclusive of the master's right to recepture and return his slave; that denies a just trial hace and elsewhere; that provides for the appointment of swarms of petry officers to execute it; that gives a double swarms of petty officers to execute it; that gives a double pensation to find every claim set up in favor of the mas-and pays the expenses in any case from the public treasury, can never receive the voluntary co-operation of our

After this public and decided expression of opinion against this fugities slave law, accompanied by such excel-lent arguments, he received a majority of twenty-six thou-sand in the State: and now all at once he comes out on having so recently been elected by such a triumphant ma-jority, the authority of his great name is sufficient, without reasons, to control the political faith of his supporters; and all who are willing to take him as their only safe guide, and change their position at his word, should know what he required them to do. The people should be made acquainted with his sudden conversion, so that they may know what course it is proper for them to pursue on this great and exciting question. This important document should therefore be printed and circulated in a permanent form. The resolution

Mr. ATREESON would not endorse the compromise doe trine of the address; but was for printing 4,000,

Mr. Sherman would like the people to see what progress the Governor had made. He was glad to know that Demogratic members did not all go with him.

[The resolution to print the address was adopted.]

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.

The Bunking House of the Branch Bank of Virginia, a Portsmouth, was cutered some time during Saturday night and robbed of about eighty seven thousand dollars, of which sixty thousand was in notes and twenty-seven thousand in gold. Every thing in the shape of money was carried off. No clue has yet been obtained of the robbers who, taking advantage of the prevailing storm, seem to have been provided with every thing necessary to the accomplishment of their purpose.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Coloni-STER, Vice President, in the chair.

The PRESIDENT of the United States was present, as also the Secretary of the Interior, Judge WAYNE, of the Supreme Court, and a number of members of both Houses of Congress.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. BUTLER, an abstract

The CHAIRMAN then introduced to the meeting them by God and Nature, after having been on this continent educated in all the elements of civilization, freedom, and true religion; and the latter, northern and southern, individually and collectively, locally and nationally, be relieved from a yearly increasing source of danger, vexation, and annovance.

Mr. STANTON expatiated on the great peace and war advantages the country would derive from the establishment of what has been called "the Ebony line" to Africa; a New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, policy which he said England had been long quietly acting upon, so that now, as he had been informed, she could, within a few days after a declaration of war with any Power, throw out not less than one thousand armed steamships to scour the ocean. At present we are, though not in resources, yet in point of preparation, behind England, behind Russia, behind France. The adoption of the policy of this Society would greatly tend to advance us just where advancement was much needed; indeed, the means proposed constitute the only possible preparation for the contingency of war. If the cost of the squadron now kept by treaty with England on the coast of Africa, and admittedly with very little advantage to the suppression of the slave trade, were to be thrown into this proposed line of steam vessels, the time would soon come when colonization might be abandoned by both this Society and the Government, for the colored population of the United States would maintain it of themselves. In every way-commercially, politically, and with a view to the national defence—the objects of the Society, if carried

> Mr. STANTON moved the following resolution : Resolved, That African Colonization, as pursued by this Society, is of national importance; and that its plans and operations strongly commend themselves by their success to the favor and encouragement of the General Gov-

Rev. Dr. SLAUGHTER, of Virginia, was then introduced by the Chairman, and offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the scheme of African Colonization affords a basis broad enough for Christians of all creeds and politicians of all parties to stand upon; and that its principles and conduct are in entire harmony with the rights of individuals, the rights of the States, and our obligations to the Union.

Dr. SLAUGHTER spoke with great ability and acceptance to this resolution. He sketched the history of the United States, showing how early in the infancy of the country it was that colored men from Africa were brought hither. Whilst the red man had receded and melted away before the march of the white race, the black man, by being kept the Governor's late Address. This debate, no doubt, to the car of the Anglo-Saxon, had long and far surpassed the best condition of the Indian, or even of the greater proportion of the white population of the Old World. He has evening at about six o'clock, and in such trim as to have in all respects, physically, mentally, morally, and religiously, been lifted up by his connexion with and dependance upon the whites.

The Christian world, for two hundred years, had expended vast efforts and sacrificed much life to the christianization of Africa. But all in vain. Nothing did they leave even as a mark to tell what efforts they had made. But, by the efforts of this Society, see what had been done! A Government of free blacks in Central Africa. conducted in the forms and on the general principles of our own glorious Republic; thirty christian churches; numerous Sunday schools, and all the signs of civilization and improvement. Native kings were bringing their chil-

In the United States, no union, as had been fondly but place between the two races. There was an impassable gulf between them; the two races stand and frown upon each other. As patriots, as Americans, lovers of our quietus to a doctrine of this kind by laying it upon the country and its peace, we must see that this very question table. The Legislature of this State, at its last session, by a of the black race was the one and the only thing that had or could endanger this Union.

In conclusion Dr. S. remarked on the hopefulness of the cause from its present aspect in Liberia. If so great a result as this glorious and colossal America, as we now see it, has grown from the centents of the little colony of Jamestown and the ship Mayflower in so comparatively brief a time as two hundred years, what was it not fair to expect from the auspicious beginnings now patent to all the world on the coast of Africa?

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolutions, and invited any gentleman to speak to them; but, no one appearing, and Mr. WEBSTER himself being many copies; but he did not regard the printing as an en- perseveringly called for by the meeting, he addressed the Society in a speech occupying nearly half an hour. He said it was many years ago that he ory to what the Governor had expressed in his former In- took part in the origination and organization of the society. It was formed under a league of Southern influence on the state of society.

under Divine Providence, made to work out great designs were ignorant, brutal, without knowledge of God; but now their descendants, though in a condition, it is true, some to know more than any or all that they left behind the invention of Dr. McConnell, of this city. sand in the State: and now hit at once he content to the other side of the question, and neges the Legislature and people to follow him, without deigning to give them a reason for obeying his mandate. He probably thinks that, vidence, by which Christianity shall be returned to that continent. How plainly is this an indication of Providence? He who goes back to Africa under the auspices of this Society is an intelligent man; he knows he is an immortal man; and he is in every way infinitely more advanced than his ancestors were when they were first brought to

America The ways of Providence are dark. Since there are lists of electors, and more or less influence the result of various races on the earth, as he believed there were, and the contests. since some of these look upon others with repulsion, he saw that there was an end in view promotive of the happiness of all. Emigration from land to land and from country to country is a great movement; it is a distinctive mark of the present age; emigration is in our times an eminent and prominent idea. We see it in more instances than one. It was the remark of one of the ablest men that he had ever in the course of his public life been called designed to frustrate the fugitive slare law, and they clusive of double track. into contact with, (Lord Ashburton, when in this country,)

the distribution of its population. It is the mission of our Anglo-Saxon race to spread liberty, civilization, and religion. There was a great in- determinedly opposed to that measure. However trivial

not easily able to shake off their old ways and feelings and to accommodate themselves to our views and principles. But this is the affair only of a generation. English, Irish, zation Society took place on Tuesday evening in the French, Germans, as they may be on their arrival, Four-and-a-half street Church, Hon, DANIEL WEB- will in the next age all be Americans. We ought not to resist this, if we could.

There is another emigration; it is that from West to East, from America back to the land of Ham. He did not profess to see what shall happen, but it appeared that the emigration of free blacks to Africa was destined to produce great good. If it be true that an amalgamation of the races cannot take place here, then each ought to be condition and circumstances, and to have the means of

enjoying its own proper institutions. There are in this country, it is said, half a million of free blacks; is it not best that they should go where they him, the act was disapproved; but he preferred to wait can be free indeed? A man must come out, he must walk until all the facts were authentically in his possession beabroad in the open sunshine, he must be really free, before he can feel himself in all respects a man. Now, as remarked by the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, we might without difficulty send out one hundred thousand free blacks a year. It is astonishing what a vast emigration has taken place with slight means. If in five made by the complainants, the act would be fully and years, sustained by the General Government, one-half as promptly disavowed. nuch could be done as had been done in Ireland, how one and a half millions had emigrated from Ireland, and may now be regarded as settled. almost all this had been done by the emigrants themselves. If free whites from Europe come to join free whites in America to free blacks in Africa?

Mr. WEBSTER said he concurrred entirely in the two to be harmonious. He would say to the black man, you will be happier by going to the land of your fathers, and you will not leave us the less happy by the act.

The Society then adjourned to meet this morning at the Society's rooms, at 10 o'clock.

THE COLDEST YET! Tuesday morning, before sunrise, the effect of four and twenty hours' snow, followed by as many hours of keen north wind, was manifested in the thermometer, (Fahrenheit.) In the same exposures in which we have of late several times noticed it, it fell to 6° below zero; a degree of cold greater, it is supposed, than has been experienced in the same exposures for the last twenty

The only consolation we can offer to our readers of the vicinage, under this infliction, is the information that our countrymen a few degrees to the east of us are suffering even a much greater degree of cold. At Boston, on Friday morning last, the weather was very cold, and thermometers in different locations indicated from 2 to 4 degrees below zero. At Lexington it was 10 below; at Newton 12 below zero : at West Roxbury 14 below : and at Springfield 10 below. At Montpelier, at 7 A.M., it was 28 below zero, and at Quebec 25 below. In West Newton the mercury fell to 11 below; at . Milton to 10; and all along the line of the New Bedford Road to 15 below. The thermometer at Newton Corner stood 12 below, and at Brighton 12. The telegraph reports yesterday, at Franconia, (N. H.) a temperature of 43 degrees below zero!

THE STEAMBOAT POWHATAN, on Monday morning, left er wharf with the Southern mail, at the usual hour, After a very stern contest with the ice all the way, she got down to Aquia Creek before night. But, having to remain there some hours to repair damages, she did not return to her berth at the foot of 11th street till Tuesday made it necessary for her to omit at least one trip for repairs. Consequently, she did not run yesterday, but will resume, most probably, her regular course this morning. At no former period, at least since steamboats have been in use on our rivers, have they had so much to contend with as during the present winter. The toil and vigilance, and even danger, to which the crew of tae Powhatan have been exposed since the prevalence of the severe weather deserve a commendatory notice from the press and the acknowledgment of the travelling public.

THE AURORA BOREALIS made a beautiful display of itself on Monday evening. Nor was its visit at all out of man of note and respectability in politics and in the keeping with the arctic sharpness of the cold that accompanied it. Generally, however, we think, among the observers of such matters, the appearance of the aurora is held to indicate atmospheric change. Should this be in for its continuance

on the Potomac. About ten miles down, where the river is wide, we have heard it reported at nearly two feet; comparative oblivion. Their sun is set. opposite Georgetown, where the current must be pretty strong and rapid, it was measured on Tuesday, and found to be eleven and a half inches.

Should the thaw, when it comes, be other than the most gradual, it seems that the Long Bridge will be put of the French Revolution, as follows: in the most imminent danger of being carried oceanward.

Suppex Death.-An inquest was held by Coroner WOODWARD, on Tuesday, over the body of a man by the name of Smith, supposed to have been born in Snowhill, Maryland, and late of Baltimore. He died on board the schooner George Ann, of Baltimore, and previous to his death stated that he had two children living in Philadelphia. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by disease of the heart. Further information may be obtained by addressing H. F. PRICHARD, in this city.

promoting the success of the society. He had always this proved to be that any one is surprised who sees it cable, and might in the end produce a great and good an iron retort for the manufacture of tar. The methods heretofore followed for the manufacture of this material There is, said Mr. Webeten, a power that sees the end produced an article of inferior quality; a great quantity preter. The cupidity and criminality of men were often, pit, by absorption in the sand or earth, or mixture with foreign substances, such as chips, pine leaves, &c. The for the good of mankind. African slaves were brought machine is a simple retort, pouring out with great rapihither almost simultaneously with the advent of the whites dity a beautiful clean light-colored tar and acid, both of themselves. In our short-sightedness we see only the de- which are preserved from dirt or loss by the method of threesire of the white man to possess himself of the labor of manufacture; and, although the principle of destructive the black. Those black men, when first brought here, distillation is still preserved, and nothing of the wood is the victims of wars and violence in their native land, left but carbon, (pure charcoal,) the tar is of a lighter color, and is cleaner than by the old method, and the charcoal itself being a superior article. The invention subordinate, inferior, and enslaved, have learned and have is now in successful operation in North Carolina, and is

A Friend to Progressive Improvements.

NEGROES IN CANADA. In some of the counties of Western Canada the colored settlers form quite an element in electioneering movements. The majority are located in one or two of the southwestern counties, immediately adjoining the river St. Clair, and, as facilities are afforded for the acquisition of

Some of the Canadian papers attached to the reform party are complaining of the ingratitude of the refugees in one of these frontier counties, who at the late general election recorded their votes in favor of the Tory candidate, and by that proceeding secured his success. The liberal journalists allege that they and their friends have shown themselves most ready to co-operate with schemes therefore claim the right to control the political opinions the subject of annexation; and to vote for the man most

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The statements given below from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia American, being evidently derived from official sources, and doubtless authentic, are of too much interest to be with- wind, steadily through the day and evening to a depth of follows: held from our readers:

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 19, 1852. Advices have been received here from London to the 2d instant. Mr. Lawrence had been furnished by Lord Gran- frost clouds. The arctic temperature of this extreme ville with a reply to the letter a dressed by our Minister point of the severe winter is shown in the following abto Lord Palmerston in regard to the Prometheus affair, stract of the Meteorological Register of the Smithsonian in which he (Lord G.) informs him that, so far as a judgment could be formed upon the statements then before fore giving an unqualified answer. Mr. Lawrence replied to this, urging a more definite response, and, in return, obtained from Lord Granville a positive assurance that, if the report of the British officers who had been directed to investigate the affair corresponded with the statements

A copy of that report was received here yesterday, and, great would be the result? Within some four or five years as it confirmed substantially these allegations, the affair

Sir Henry Bulwer is strongly pressed by the British Ministry to return to this country, with a view to the final America, what could we not do in sending free blacks in settlement of all our Central American difficulties. It is understood that he wishes to submit a project for the basis of settlement, to be forwarded here for consideraesolutions. He thought it best for the blacks, best for tion. This plan is not satisfactory, as Mr. Webster prethe whites, best for the North, best for the South; he be- fers to deal personally on the subject. Mr. W. will be lieved it to be right and expedient. Let us do all we can quite willing to treat with Mr. Crampton, if the latter should be properly empowered.

EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES .- Europe con-Mr. Webster then concluded by putting the resolutions to the Society. They were carried nem consolutions to the Society. tains 3,807,195 square miles; the United States thermometer would have stood much lower. geographical fact will give some idea of the present power and future greatness of our country, whose population already amounts to twenty-three millions fused red abundant, and dark, amorphous patches, very and a quarter. This rapid growth may be ascribed distinctly cloud-like in the enclosed segment. At 3 A. M to a variety of causes, but to none more than peace, of 20th very much as at 91 of previous evening; wholly and the cultivation of the arts of industry dependant gone at 4 A. M. The intense cold prevented continuous on peace; the Mexican war being but a very partial exception to the general policy, not being felt at all its height. as a war, but rather a holyday. And this fact, too, shows the enormous power of our young country. Yet peace is at the bottom of all our prosperity. Peace is our wisest policy. Peace is the basis of all our enjoyments and freedom, when compatible with our honor or our interest. We want no War to help other nations to any thing. If any people want emancipation from their rulers, let them strike the blow. We are not a proper jury to try the merits of disputes between remote empires. As a nation, we are bound to preserve the neutrality we profess. All questions of freedom between a people around us. Peace-peace-is our motto, where the wrong is not our own.-Ledger.

THE NEW REGIME OF FRANCE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE The Consultative Commission, created by Louis Napoleon for administrative purposes, has a hundred and twenty-eight members. In the list of (which is soon to be reconstituted); two marshals of France; a vice-admiral; twenty generals; a colonel; the rest are eminent jurists and former public functionaries. The London writers affirmed that half of the lists refused to serve; the real number that did so is fourteen, and their places were well filled. At the first meeting of the body, last week, nearly the whole were in attendance. distributed into sections correspondent to the different branches of administration. A very able committee has been assigned to the affairs of the province of Algeria. A short time ago the London Morning Chronicle was pleased to say: "Every The old stagers in the could have been made. the right direction, as since yesterday, we go decidedly political sphere—the Thiers, the Barrots, the Defor its continuance.

Broglies, the Dufaures—all the leaders of the monarchical parties and the moderate or semi-ICE ON THE POTOMAC. - Several measurements have been republicans the rhetoricians and party managers made, at various places, of the thickness of the sheet ice of the Chambers and parliamentary clubs, have fallen, with the country, into utter discredit and

CARLYLE opens chapter fifth, entitled "Astrora Redux, without cash," book second, of his History "Observe, however, beyond the Atlantic; has not the

new day verily dawned? Democracy, as we said, is born; storm-girt, is struggling for life and victory. A sympathetic France rejoices over the rights of man; loons, it is said, what a spectacle! Now, too, behold our Deane, our Franklin, American plenipotentiaries, here in person soliciting (the period 1777 till 1785) the sons of the Saxon Puritans, with their old Saxon temper, old Hebrew culture : sleek Silas, sleek Benjamin, here on such errand among the light children of heathenism, monarchy, senti mentalism, and the scarlet women. A spectacle, indeed, over which saloons may cackle joyous-though Kaiser Jo seph, questioned on it, gave this answer, most unexpected from a philosophe: 'Madame, the trade I live by is gentlemen, the distinguished Bushrod Washington, he believed, being its first President. Circumstances had not permitted him, in the course of many years, to take one of those felicitous discoveries which appear to have any prominent or active part in furthering the objects or escaped the attention of inventors. In fact, so simple has destine privateers armed. Paul Jones shall equip his Bon promoting the success of the society. He had always this proved to be that any one is surprised who sees it looked upon it as useful, and to a certain degree practithat he was not the discoverer. This simple machine is gled over, (if the English do not seize them:) wherein, once more, Beaumarchais, dimly as the giant smuggler, became visible, filling his own lank pocket withal. surely, in any case, France should have a navy. which great object were not now the time-now who of all things from the beginning. God is his ewn inter- of it was lest to this manufacturer by the falling in of his proud termagant of the seas has her hands full? It is true, an impoverished treasury cannot build ships; but, the hint once given, this and the other loval seaport, Chamber of Commerce, will build and offer them. sels bound into the waters; a Ville de Parie, leviathan of ships, (taken by Rodney.) And now, when gratuitous eckers dance there at anchor, with streamers flying, and eleuthero-maniac philosophedom grows ever more clamorous, what can a Maurepas do but gyrate? Squadrons cross the ocean; Gateses, Lees, rough Yankee generals, 'with woollen nightcaps under their hats,' present arms to the far-glancing chivalry of France; and new-born democracy sees, not without amazement, despotism tempered by epigrams fight at her side. So, however, it is. King's forces and heroic volunteers . Rochambeaus, Bouilles, Lameths, Lafayettes, have drawn their swords in this sacred quarrel of mankind; shall draw them again elsewhere, in the strangest way.'

ed, about three weeks since, with setting fire to several unfinished buildings in Appleton Place, Roxbury, Mass. viz. Wm. Boynton, lumber dealer, G. A. Ricker, R. L. Garlick, and S. Dickson, house carpenters, have been committed to prison. Garlick became State's evidence, adsmall freeholds, they speedily take their places in the mitting that he fired six of the buildings, and accusing Dickson of firing six others. Boynton was the principal contractor. The object was to obtain the insurance, \$38,000, the policies for which were held by the contractors. The amount of property destroyed is \$76,000.

> MASSACHUSETTS RAILROADS,-The number of easualties, resulting in the loss of life or limb, on all these roads during the year were 96, of which 66 were fatal. The aggregate length of the above roads is 120,747 miles, ex-

Pocker Stoves .- The Milwaukee Advertiser says that Providence to average or to equalize throughout the world the distribution of its population.

Or the refugees. On the other hand, the negroes, through a gentleman of that city has invented a spirit stove, ed by that eloquent champion of the cause, P. S. White, the distribution of its population. tention to be guided by the opinions of the candidate on sized room. It weighs less than ten pounds, is convenient for carriages, cars, and even small ones may be carried in one's pecket of a cold day, and, producing neither soot, smoke, nor ashes, might be made as ornamental a lina Legislature meets with great opposition from the flux upon our shores. We must not stop it. It has the controversy in its present shape, it is not altogether piece for personal wear as a watch or breast pin. It only for a time its inconveniences. It brings many who are unworthy of notice on either side of the line.—Republic.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The unprecedented cold of the present week began with the snow-storm of Sunday, the 18th, the snow commencing at 3 A. M. of that day, and falling, with a light N.E. nearly seven inches. The snow was peculiarly dry and heavy; but the strong wind of the 19th filled the air with its finer particles, and the clouds assumed the form peculiar to intensely cold storms at the North, known as

	Therm	ometer.	Barome-				
	Air.	Min'm	Mean.	ter red to 32.°			
	6 A. M. 28.°		-	29,995	1		
18th -	2 P. M. 27.°	25.0	26.06	29.82\$	Snow, N.		
	10 P. M. 25.°	-	-	29.740	E. wind.		
	6 A. M. 16.0	12.0		29.875	Frost, cl'ds.		
19th -	2 P. M. 18,°	-	9.05	30.060	St'gW. wind		
	10 P. M. 14.°	2.05	-	80.359	Clear.		
1	6 A. M5.05	-5.°5	-	30.465			
20th -	2 P. M. 11.°	-	6.05	80.400	Clear.		
1	10 P. M. 14.°	11.0	-	30.356	Calm.		
21st }	6 A. M. 17.°5	16.0	-	30.048	Haze.		
-120 5	2 P. M. 24.°	-	-	29.980	Calm.		

The cold of the morning of Monday is believed to be without a precedent in any record ever kept at this city. At 114 P. M. previous, the thermometer marked 2.05, with the wind fresh; at 3 A. M. of the 19th, 3° below zero; at 5 A. M. 4° below, and reached the lowest point after sunrise; the observation at 6 o'clock being 5° below, and at 7 o'clock, 5.°5 below zero, the air not becoming entirely calm till after daylight. The record gives, therefore, the true temperature of the air, unaffected by radiation. Had the night been calm, and radiation unobstructed, the

Notes of an Aurora on the Evening of the 19th. A diffused arch appeared at 91 h. of 10° elevation, its central point near 10° E. of N.; at 10 h. enlarged, with patches of blush red and faint streamers; at 111 h. difobservation. It was probably a brilliant display when at

BREAKING UP OF THE ICE IN EAST RIVER, (N. Y.)

The New York papers of Tuesday evening show that we were right in discrediting the Telegraphic report which stated that a number of persons were drowned on Monday night whilst attempting to cross from New York to Brooklyn on the ice. The only ground for the report was the following, copied from the "Evening Mirror:

A RARE EVENT .- We have to record a very rare event to-day. The East River this morning was crowded with ice, from below Governor's Island to Williamsburg. The and their rulers properly belong to themselves alone, and to interfere is the very infraction of the first to cross to New York, to attend to business, risked their principles of liberty that we hear so much of all lives by walking on the ice. About ten or twelve thou ice was so firmly frozen that the steamboats could not sand persons crossed between the South and Fulton fer-ries. Of these upwards of two hundred were females. The ice commenced breaking about 10 o'clock, and a frightful scene ensued. A large number of persons were on sheets of broken ice, and were rescued after great difficulty. It was rumored that some were lost, but we could not ascertain this to be a fact. It was 12 o'clock before the adventurers were all rescued from their perilous predicament. The ice was moving with the tide as we went to press, and the Fulton and Williamsburg ferry boats hundred and twenty-eight members. In the list of names are a hundred and thirty-five ex-representatives; five members of the late Council of State, dents occurred.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 19.

THE STORM .- A very severe storm prevailed here during Saturday night and Sunday, the wind blowing a strong gale from the northeast, accompanied by a heavy fall of fine snow, the cold being most intense. We presume the snow must have fallen to the depth of six or eight inches, which was driven about by the wind, and collected in some places to the depth of several feet.

The vessels in the bay suffered severely, and we fear that serious damage must have been done on the coast. No vessels arrived or sailed yesterday, as the lower bay and harbor are filled with ice, rendering them almost im-

the intense cold of Monday night, has been to close the navigation of our harbor and river more effectually than continued until, in 1846, the new tariff gave full sway to at any time during even the present severe season. The whole basin and the river, as far as could be seen below the city, were yesterday fast frozen, and even the track which had been made by the stramer Relief on Monday was solid enough to sustain troops of skaters who were gliding over the hard-frozen surface. The ice, it is said, extends as far down the Bay as Annapolis. The steamer Mary Washington is said to be in the ice off Annapolis. She left here on Sunday to go to the assist-

the Rappahannock river .- American, CLEVELAND, (ORIO,) JANUARY 16-P. M. About the Lakes it snows some daily, and hard occasionally. Here it is about a foot deep, and two feet or more further down the coast. Railroad passengers and mails are now blockaded: the last New York mail received, we think, on the 12th. A despatch from Erie last night, the 15th, says:

ance of the steamer Cambridge, ashore near the mouth of

"Snow preposterously deep. Two hundred passengers waiting to go East, and three hundred between here and Dunkirk to go West. No cars over New York and Eric road in
four days. Snow fourteen feet deep on the track!" Large -Cars have arrived at Dunkirk, and there is

report that nineteen coaches are on the way up from Eric, and will connect with the train at Painesville this afternoon .- Herald. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 20.

THE SNOW STORM.—The fall of snow on Sunday was the heaviest which has been experienced in Philadelphia for ten years. It was one of the old-fashioned storms exagenarians refer to as distinguishing the seasons when they were young, but which in recent days we have seldom seen. The storm appears to have been widely extended, and snow drifts have placed as effectual a bar-rier to travel as if steam had lost its power, and snowploughs had not yet been invented. Locomotion has al-most ceased on railroads, the iron horse is temporarily mastered by the Frost King; trains that flew past like a flash of lightning linger now upon the roads, embanked in snow, or wearily striving to overcome the resistance they meet at every point of their journey. Passengers have a fine time of it—waiting for the engine to fight its way over the snow-covered tracks. North, east, south, west, the roads are impassable for the present. The New York train from this city, yesterday morning, over the Camden and Amboy line, was unable to budge with three locomotives. The Harrisburg train to Lancaster could only get two miles at a time, with four locomotives, when wood and water would fail. Four locomotives were attached to the train which left for Columbia yesterday morning. The Southern mail, which left Baltimore at o'clock in the morning, got in about dusk last evening. The consequence is that travel and trade are partially suspended for the present.—Ledger.

There was a fire at Buffalo (N. Y.) on Sunday morning, which destroyed the premises occupied by David Dix and P. G. Voight & Co., on the corner of Maine and Eagle

The most melancholy part of the calamity remains to The second story of the drug store was occupied by Mr. Bran, daguerrean artist, as a dwelling. Mr. B. was sitting up with the corpse of his child, and would not leave the building until the corpse was removed. When he attempted to escape, he was suffocated by the dense smoke, and when brought out of the building he was dead. His wife and daughter, who were in another chamber, were rescued uninjured.

TEMPERANCE.-There is great excitement on the subject of temperance in Charleston, (S. C.) Large and enthusi-astic meetings are held every evening, which are address-

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION. -The homestead exemption law that was passed at the last session of the South Caropoorer classes, for whose direct benefit it was passed. They ask for its repeal.

A LETTER FROM MR. TLAY.

Mr. ABRAHAM MORRISON, of John stown, (Pa.) recently addressed a letter to Mr. CLAY in relation to Colonization in Liberia and the education of colored youth. The great Statesman repi. ed as

ASHLAND, SEPTEMBER 30, 1851. DEAR SIR: I have duly received and have attentive. We read your letter of the 22d instant. You suggest a plan of raising a fund of half a million dollars for the establishment of a permanent academy or institution for the thorough education of African youth, to be sent to Africa after the completion of their education to promote the cause of Colonization and Christianity. You propose that this fund shall be created by the voluntary subscription of \$500 each, by one thousand individuals, and with great liberality you offer to head the list. I have no doubt that if the scheme could be carried into practical execution it would effect much good, but I have strong fears that the sum could not be raised with the facility you suppose. It would not be practicable to obtain from Congress an act of incorporation for such an association, for the want of constitutional power to pass it; but an act of incorpora-tion might be got from one of the State Legislatures, which would answer all purposes. In the mean time Liberia offers as much encouragement. Her schools are well attended to, and measures are, I believe, in successful progress in New England to raise a liberal fund to establish a high school or schools in Liberia. If you have establish a high school or schools in Liberia. If you have had occasion, as I have, to observe the proceedings and progress of that colony, you must have been gratified with the amount of intelligence and common sense which they have brought into operation in the conduct of public affairs. It is a mistake to suppose that the colonists are chiefly recently emancipated from slavery. Many of them were born free, some are educated, although without book-learning, and have that not inferior knowledge which is derived from the intercourse and beginning of life. is derived from the intercourse and business of life. What is now, I think, most needed for Africa, for her

race in this country, and for our race, is a greater amount of pecuniary means and other facilities to transport colo-

I am glad that you have directed your attention to this interesting subject. If the recent decision of Indiana excluding the blacks from her borders is to be followed, as I have no doubt in process of time it will be, by most if not all of the States, what will become of these poor creatures? In the name of humanity, I ask what is to become of them—where are they to go?

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.

To ABRAHAM MORRISON.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL.

Authentic statistics, recently procured, show that the amount of bituminous coal mined in Pennsylvania during the year 1851 was nearly 2,400,000 tons, and of anthracite nearly 4,900,000. These statements include not only the amount sent to market, but also the amount consumed by families, manufacturing establishments, railroads, &c., in the coal regions. The aggregate shows an entire product of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, in Pennsylvania, during the year, to have been 7,300,000 tons. This is a great product, and probably few, even in Pennsylvania itself, were aware of the extent of our coal trade. Immense as it is, however, compared to the recent origin of the business in this State, it is nothing like as large as it would be if Western Pennsylvania possessed adequate facilities for taking her coal to market. There are many counties in that district of the State where coal is abundant and easily mined, but is little worked, or not worked at all, because no improvements exist within reach by which it can be conveyed to a profitable mart .- North American.

that our domestic coal trade has grown so rapidly and vigorously as no longer to be in any need of protection from competition in our own markets with foreign coal. To such persons as entertain this idea, the following table, showing the number of tons of foreign coal imported into the United States from the year 1821 to 1851, inclusive, presents an instructive lesson, and one which should e earnestly reflected upon:

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN COAL .- It is sometimes urged

21	*			22,122	1837			 155,450
22				34,523	1838			129,083
23				30,433	1839			181,551
24		 		7,228	1840			162,867
25				25,645	1841			155,394
26				35,665	1842			141,521
327			1.	40,257	1843			41,163
328				32,302	1844			87,073
329			4	45,393	1845			85,776
880				58,136	1846			156,853
331				36,509	1847			148,021
332				72,978	1848			196,168
888				92,432	1849			188,213
334				71,626	1850			180,439
335				49,969	1851			214,774
336				108,432		-(4)		
								Commenced to Tale Street age of

From 1821 to 1835 was an era of protection, and the Condition of the Harbor and River.—We learn that ported. This was quickly changed when free trade held was doubled and trebled. When the tariff of 1842 reforeign importations, and in the six years which have elapsed since the passage of the act, 1,094,468 tons of coal have been imported. Our Pennsylvania coal mines are capable of supplying all the demands which can be made upon them, and there is no good reason why foreign mines should be encouraged to their detriment

[North American. FRIGHTFUL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- A DWELLING-HOUSE

DENOLISHED .- A most frightful accident occurred on Friday, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, at Bristol The 6 o'clock train from New York, on passing Bristol, dropped one of its cars; those having charge of the train the car off the main track into a small car-house, and left it there; but, with a degree of carelessness totally unpardonable, neglected to turn back again in its proper place the switch leading to the car-house. At 12 o'clock the 9 o'clock train from New York reached Bristol, and there being no passengers waiting there, was passing on at nearly full speed when it reached the switch, and a sudden jar and the crashing of timbers caused quite a consudden jar and the crashing of timbers caused quite a con-sternation among the passengers. The logomotive had been turned from its proper course by the misplaced switch, and ran upon the track leading to the car-house, into which building it plunged, bursting through the doors and forcing the empty cars standing in the house through a brick wall in the rear, thence through a pile of wood in a yard adjoining, and thence again into the dining room of the house of Mr. William Stewart, in the middle of which himself and family, seven in number, were sitting around the dinner table. The whole interior of the back building. which was of frame, was brought down in a mass of ruin the upper floor falling on the table and stove, with the bedding and furniture from above. The passengers immediately left the cars to render such assistance as might be needed. They found Mrs. Stewart and a young girl, who were in the room at the time of the crash, in the who were in the room at the time of the crash, in the yard, whence they had been thrown, frantic with terror, whilst the father was struggling to rescue his children from beneath the ruins, at which a hundred willing hands were in a moment heartily assisting him. Screams could he heard, and for a few minutes nothing could be seen of them, but on the upper floor, which had fallen, being lift-ed off, the three children, two girls and a boy, were found covered with rubbish, and rescued, when their injuries were happily found to be but slight.

On returning to the car-house into which the head of the train had entered, the locomotive and tender were found to be driven together, and the running gear and frame of the former crushed into a hundred pieces, being in fact a perfect wreck. The end of the empty car, or rather the shattered frame of it, was driven almost en tirely out of the car-house, through the brick wall, and lodged on the pile of wood in the yard. The two firemen discovered the danger of their position too late to jump, and were found fast between the locomotive and tender; the first with his right foot caught at the instep, the bones crushed, and protruding in a frightful manner; and the second with a similar injury to his left foot, and, though not so severely crushed, amputation is deemed necessary

INTERESTING TO RAILROAD COMPANIES. -- In the case of Williams vs. the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which was an action brought to recover damages for cer tain horses run over and killed by a locomotive on the road of the defendants, the Supreme Court of Michigan has decided against the plaintiff, on the ground that hi horses were trespassing, no animals having the right of living on the public ways, unless the township owns a bona fide common, and has legally given permission for

" FRANCE IS TRANSPIL!"-Over the above title Punch contains a carricature, representing a French soldier pressing down with a musket the Goddess of Liberty, who bound, gagged, and ironed. Beneath the figure is La Presse," torn and trampled upon, and above, in-ribed upon a wall, are the words, "Liberté, Egalité, scribed upon a wall, are the words, "Liberté, Egalité, Frat—" (the rest of the latter word is obliterated. In the background are soldiers firing into defenceless

John Belton Williams was killed in an affray on the 3d instant, near Wellsville, South Carolina, by Jesse Scurry.